

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)	
)	
v.)	Case No.: CR-06-215-MEF
)	
SANTO COLEMAN AND)	
)	
HARRY JONES)	

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTIONS

NOW COME the Defendants, Santo Coleman and Harry Jones, by and through undersigned counsel, Joe M. Reed, Rodney Caffey, Tiffany McCord, and respectfully request that this Court give the attached Jury Instructions to the jury in the above-styled case.

WHEREFORE, Defendant respectfully requests that this Motion be granted.

Respectfully submitted,

JOE M. REED
REE045
Attorney for Santo Coleman

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
MIDDLE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA
NORTHERN DIVISION**

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA)

v.)

Case No.: CR-06-215-MEF

SANTO COLEMAN, et al.)

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DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 1

PRELIMINARY INSTRUCTIONS
BEFORE OPENING STATEMENTS

“Members of the Jury:

You have now been sworn as the jury to try this case. By your verdict(s) you will decide the disputed issues of fact. I will decide all questions of law that arise during the trial, and before you retire to deliberate together and decide the case at the end of the trial, I will instruct you on the rules of law that you must follow and apply in reaching your decision.

Because you will be called upon to decide the facts of the case, you should give careful attention to the testimony and evidence presented for your consideration during the trial, but you should keep an open mind and should not form or state any opinion about the case one way or the other until you have heard all of the evidence and have had the benefit of the closing arguments of the lawyers as well as my instructions to you on the applicable law.

During the trial you must not discuss the case in any manner among yourselves or with anyone else, and you must not permit anyone to attempt to discuss it with you or in your presence; and, insofar as the lawyers are concerned, as well as others whom you may come to recognize as having some connection with the case, you are instructed that, in order to avoid even the appearance of impropriety, you should have no conversation whatever with those persons while you are serving on the jury.

You must also avoid reading any newspaper articles that might be published about the case now that the trial has begun, and you must also avoid listening to or observing any broadcast

news program on either television or radio because of the possibility that some mention might be made of the case during such a broadcast now that the trial is in progress.

The reason for these cautions, of course, lies in the fact that it will be your duty to decide this case only on the basis of the testimony and evidence presented during the trial without consideration of any other matters whatever.

Now, in order that you might understand at the beginning of the case the nature of the decisions you will be asked to make and how you should go about making them, I would like to give you some preliminary instructions at this time concerning some of the rules of law that will apply.

Of course, the preliminary instructions I will give you now will not cover all of the rules of law applicable to this case. As stated before, I will instruct you fully at the end of the trial just before you retire to deliberate upon your verdict(s), and will probably restate at that time some of the rules I want to tell you about now. In any event, you should not single out any one instruction alone as stating the law, but should consider all of my instructions as a whole.

Presumption of Innocence. As you were told during the process of your selection, an indictment in a criminal case is merely the accusatory paper which states the charge or charges to be determined at the trial, but it is not evidence against anyone or any Defendant. Indeed, each Defendant has entered a plea of Not Guilty and is presumed by the law to be innocent. The Government has the burden of proving him guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must acquit him.

Burden of Proof. Proof beyond a reasonable doubt is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation in the most important of your own affairs.

Order of Proof - Defendant's Right Not to Testify. Because the Government has the burden of proof, it will go forward and present its testimony and evidence first. After the Government finishes or "rests" what we call its "case in chief," each Defendant may call witnesses and present evidence if he wishes to do so. However, you will remember that the law does not require a Defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all, and no inference whatever may be drawn from the election of a Defendant not to testify in the event should he so elect.

Credibility of the Witnesses. As you listen to the testimony, you should remember that you will be the sole judges of the credibility or "believability" of each witness and the weight to be given to his or her testimony. In deciding whether you believe or disbelieve any witness, you should consider his relationship to the Government or to each Defendant; his interest, if any, in the outcome of the case; his manner of testifying; his opportunity to observe or acquire knowledge concerning the facts about which he testified; his candor, fairness and intelligence; and the extent to which he has been supported or contradicted by other credible evidence. You may, in short, accept or reject the testimony of any witness in whole or in part.

From time to time during the trial, I may be called upon to make rulings of law on motions or objections made by the lawyers. You should not infer or conclude from any ruling I may make that I have any opinions on the merits of the case favoring one side or the other. And if I sustain an objection to a question that goes unanswered by the witness, you should not speculate on what

answer might have been given, nor should you draw any inferences or conclusions from the question itself.

During the trial, it may be necessary for me to confer with the lawyers from time to time out of your hearing concerning questions of law or procedure that require consideration by the Court alone. On some occasions, you may be excused from the courtroom as a convenience to you and to us while I discuss such matters with the lawyers. I will try to limit such interruptions as much as possible, but you should remember at all times the importance of the matter you are here to determine and should be patient even though the case may seem to go slowly.

In that regard, as you were told during the process of your selection, we expect the case to last three (3) days, but I will make every effort to expedite the trial whenever possible.

Now, we will begin by affording the lawyers for each side an opportunity to make opening statements to you in which they may explain the issues in the case and summarize the facts they expect the evidence will show. After all the testimony and evidence has been presented, the lawyers will then be given another opportunity to address you at the end of the trial and make their summations or final arguments in the case. The statements that the lawyers make now, as well as the arguments they present at the end of the trial, are not to be considered by you either as evidence in the case (which comes only from the witnesses and exhibits) or as your instruction on the law (which will come only from me). Nevertheless, these statements and arguments are intended to help you understand the issues and the evidence as it comes in, as well as the positions taken by both sides. So I ask that you now give the lawyers your close attention as I recognize them for the purpose of making an opening statement.”

Authority: Selected portions Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Trial Instructions Nos. 1.1 and 1.2 (1997).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 2

INTRODUCTION

MEMBERS OF THE JURY:

It is now my duty to instruct you on the rules of law that you must follow and apply in deciding this case. When I have finished, you will go to the jury room and begin your discussions -- what we call your deliberations.

It will be your duty to decide whether the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt the specific facts necessary to find each Defendant guilty of the crimes charged in the Indictment.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Face Page -- Introduction, (1997).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUEST JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 3

DUTY TO FOLLOW INSTRUCTIONS

PRESUMPTION OF INNOCENCE AND BURDEN OF PROOF

You must make your decision only on the basis of the testimony and other evidence presented here during the trial; and you must not be influenced in any way by either sympathy or prejudice for or against any Defendant or the Government.

You must also follow the law as I explain it to you whether you agree with that law or not; and you must follow all of my instructions as a whole. You may not single out, or disregard, any of the Court's instructions on the law.

The indictment or formal charge against any Defendant is not evidence of guilt. Indeed, the Defendants are presumed by the law to be innocent. The law does not require a Defendant to prove his innocence or produce any evidence at all; and if a Defendant elects not to testify, you should not consider that in any way during your deliberations. The Government has the burden of proving each Defendant guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, and if it fails to do so, you must find each Defendant not guilty.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 2.2 (1997).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 4

DEFINITION OF REASONABLE DOUBT

Thus, while the Government's burden of proof is a strict or heavy burden, it is not necessary that each Defendant's guilt be proved beyond all possible doubt. It is only required that the Government's proof exclude "reasonable doubt" concerning each Defendant's guilt.

A "reasonable doubt" is a real doubt, based upon reason and common sense after careful and impartial consideration of all the evidence in the case.

Proof beyond a reasonable doubt, therefore, is proof of such a convincing character that you would be willing to rely and act upon it without hesitation is the most important of your own affairs. If you are convinced that each Defendant has been proved guilty beyond a reasonable doubt, say so. If you are not convinced, say so.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 3 (1997).

DEFENDANTS HARRINGTON'S REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 5

CREDIBILITY OF WITNESSES

You, as jurors, are the sole and exclusive judges of the credibility of each of the witnesses called to testify in this case and only you determine the importance or the weight that their testimony deserves. After making your assessment concerning the credibility of a witness, you may decide to believe all of that witness' testimony, only a portion of it, or none of it.

In making your assessment you should carefully scrutinize all of the testimony given, the circumstances under which each witness has testified, and every matter in evidence which tends to show whether a witness, in your opinion, is worthy of belief. Consider each witness' intelligence, motive to falsify, state of mind, and appearance and manner while on the witness stand. Consider the witness' ability to observe the matters as to which he or she has testified and consider whether he or she impresses you as having an accurate memory or recollection of these matters. Consider also any relation a witness may bear to either side of the case, the manner in which each witness might be affected by your verdict, and the extent to which, if at all, each witness is either supported or contradicted by other evidence in the case.

Inconsistencies or discrepancies in the testimony of a witness or between the testimony of different witnesses may or may not cause you to disbelieve or discredit such testimony. Two or more persons witnessing an incident or a transaction may simply see or hear it differently. Innocent misrecollection, like failure of recollection, is not an uncommon experience. In weighing the effect of a discrepancy, however, always consider whether it pertains to a matter of

importance or an insignificant detail and consider whether the discrepancy results from innocent error or from intentional falsehood.

After making your own judgment or assessment concerning the believability of a witness, you can then attach such importance or weight to that testimony, if any, that you feel it deserves. You will then be in a position to decide whether the government has proven the charge[s] beyond a reasonable doubt.

Authority: Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O'Malley, §15.01 (1992).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 6

IMPEACHMENT:

INCONSISTENT STATEMENTS AND FELONY CONVICTIONS

You should also ask yourself whether there was evidence tending to prove that a witness testified falsely concerning some important fact; or, whether there was evidence that at some other time a witness said or did something, or failed to say or do something, which was different from the testimony the witness gave before you during the trial.

The fact that a witness has been convicted of a felony offense, or a crime involving dishonesty or false statement, is another factor you may consider in deciding whether you believe that witness.

You should keep in mind, of course, that a simple mistake by a witness does not necessarily mean that the witness was not telling the truth as he or she remembers it, because people naturally tend to forget some things or remember other things inaccurately. So, if a witness has made a misstatement, you need to consider whether it was simply an innocent lapse of memory or an intentional falsehood; and the significance of that may depend on whether it has to do with an important fact or with only an unimportant detail.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 6.2 (1997)

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 7

IMPEACHMENT

BAD REPUTATION (OR OPINION) CONCERNING TRUTHFULNESS

There may also be evidence tending to show that a witness has a bad reputation for truthfulness in the community where the witness resides, or has recently resided; or that others have an unfavorable opinion of the truthfulness of the witness.

You may consider those matters also in deciding whether to believe or disbelieve such a witness.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 6.7 (1997)

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 8

TESTIMONY OF INTERESTED WITNESS

The testimony of some witnesses must be considered with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses.

The testimony of a witness who provides evidence against a Defendant for pay, or for immunity from punishment, or for personal advantage or vindication, must be examined and weighed by the jury with greater care than the testimony of an ordinary witness. The jury must determine whether this witness' testimony has been affected by interest, or by prejudice against any Defendant.

For example, a paid informer, or a witness who has been promised that he or she will not be charged or prosecuted, or a witness who hopes to gain more favorable treatment in his or her own case, may have a reason to make a false statement because he wants to strike a good bargain with the Government.

So, while a witness of that kind may be entirely truthful when testifying, you should consider that testimony with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses.

Authority: Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt and Blackmar, §17.02 (1992) [modified -- "witness" substituted for "informer"] (second paragraph); Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Special Instruction 1.1 (1997) (first, third and fourth paragraphs).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 9

TESTIMONY OF CO-DEFENDANT WITH PLEA AGREEMENT

A co-Defendant who has entered into a plea agreement with the government is another form of interested witness and his or her testimony must also be considered with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses.

In this case the Government called as one of its witnesses a person(s) named as a co-Defendant in the indictment, with whom the Government has entered into a plea agreement providing for the possibility of a lesser sentence than the witness would otherwise be exposed to. Such plea bargaining, as it's called, has been approved as lawful and proper, and is expressly provided for in the rules of this Court. However, a witness who hopes to gain more favorable treatment may have a reason to make a false statement because the witness wants to strike a good bargain with the Government. So, while a witness of that kind may be entirely truthful when testifying, you should consider such testimony with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses.

And, of course, the fact that a witness has plead guilty to the crime charged in the indictment is not evidence, in and of itself, of the guilt of any other person.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Special Instruction 1.2 (1997)

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 10

WITNESS USING ILLEGAL DRUGS

The testimony of a witness who was using illegal drugs during the time he or she testified about may have an impaired memory concerning the events that occurred during that time.

Therefore, that witness' testimony must be considered with more caution than the testimony of other witnesses.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Special Instruction 1.3 (1997)

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 11

BIAS AND HOSTILITY

In connection with your evaluation of the credibility of the witnesses, you should specifically consider evidence of resentment or anger which some government witnesses may have towards a Defendant.

Evidence that a witness is biased, prejudiced or hostile toward a Defendant requires you to view that witness' testimony with caution, to weigh it with care, and subject it to close and searching scrutiny.

Authority: 1 L. Sand, et al., Model Federal Jury Instructions - Instruction 7-2 (1996)

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 12

EXPERT WITNESSES

When knowledge of a technical subject matter might be helpful to the jury, a person having special training or experience in that technical field -- one who is called an expert witness -- is permitted to state his or her opinion concerning those technical matters.

Merely because an expert witness has expressed an opinion, however, does not mean that you must accept that opinion. The same as with any other witness, it is up to you to decide whether to rely upon it.

Authority: United States v. Johnson, 575 F.2d 1347, 1361 (5th Cir. 1978).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 13

STATEMENT OR CONDUCT OF DEFENDANT

Evidence relating to any alleged statement, confession, admission, or act or omission alleged to have been made or done by a Defendant outside of court and after a crime has been committed should always be considered by the jury with caution and weighed with great care. All such alleged statements, confessions, admissions or acts or omissions should be disregarded entirely unless the other evidence in the case convinces the jury beyond a reasonable doubt that the statement, confession, admission, or act or omission was made or done knowingly and voluntarily.

It is for the jury to decide (1) whether the particular Defendant made the statement and (2) if so, how much weight to give to it. In making those decisions you should consider all of the evidence about the statement, including the circumstances under which the particular Defendant may have made it.

In determining whether any statement, confession, admission, or act or omission alleged to have been made by a Defendant outside of court after a crime has been committed was knowingly and voluntarily made or done, the jury should consider the age, training, education, occupation, and physical and mental condition of each Defendant, his or her treatment while in custody or under interrogation as shown by the evidence in the case, and all other circumstances in evidence.

If after considering the evidence you determine that a statement, confession, admission, or act or omission was not made or done knowingly or voluntarily, you must ignore such statement, confession, admission or act or omission, and may give it no weight.

If after considering the evidence you determine that a statement, confession, admission, or act or omission was made or done knowingly and voluntarily, you may still give it such weight or not as you feel it deserves under the circumstances in evidence.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Special Instructions 2.1 and 2.2, (1997); Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt & Blackmar, §14.03 (1992) (modified); 18 U.S.C.A. §3501; Crane v. Kentucky, 476 U.S. 683(1986); Jackson v. Denno, 378 U.S. 368 (1964).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 14

ON OR ABOUT - KNOWINGLY - WILLFULLY

You will note that the indictment charges that the offense was committed “on or about” a certain date. The Government does not have to prove with certainty the exact date of the alleged offense. It is sufficient if the Government proves beyond a reasonable doubt that the offense was committed on a date reasonably near the date alleged.

The word “knowingly,” as that term has been used from time to time in these instructions, means that the act was done voluntarily and intentionally and not because of ignorance, mistake or accident.

The word “willfully,” as that term has been used from time to time in these instructions, means that the act was committed knowingly, voluntarily and purposely, with the specific intent to do something the law forbids; that is with bad purpose either to disobey or disregard the law.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction 9.1 (1997) (modified); Staples v. United States, 114 S.Ct. 1793, 1796, (1994) (requirement to instruct as to “knowingly”); Ratzlaf v. United States, 114 S.Ct. 655, 657(1994) (requirement to instruct as to meaning of “willfully”).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 15

CAUTION -- PUNISHMENT

I caution you, members of the jury, that you are here to determine from the evidence in this case whether this Defendant is guilty or not guilty. Each Defendant is on trial only for the specific offense alleged against him in the Indictment. Each Defendant is not on trial for any act or any conduct not specifically charged in the Indictment.

Also, the question of punishment should never be considered by the jury in any way in deciding the case. If a Defendant is convicted, the matter of punishment is for the Judge to determine. However, you may consider punishment faced by a cooperating witness as part of that witness' motive and as part of the impeachment of that witness' testimony. In other words, you can consider the punishment that he is facing if he did not testify in this case or did not cooperate with the Government.

Authority: Pattern Jury Instructions, Basic Instruction No. 10.2, U.S. Eleventh Circuit, District Judges Association (1997) (modified); Circuit Judge Carnes' Instructions in *United States v. Forbes*, D.C. 95-141-S (copy of transcript portion attached); District Judge Thompson's Instructions in *United States v. Derek Elliott*, D.C. 96-143-S (Defendant's Requested Jury Instruction No. 16 - granted).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 16

**OFFENSE INSTRUCTION (COUNT 1) – CONSPIRACY TO POSSESS AND
DISTRIBUTE COCAINE - 21 U.S.C. § 846**

I will now instruct you on the law that is specifically applicable to the offenses charged in this case.

Title 21, United States Code, Section(s) (846) make it a separate Federal crime or offense for anyone to conspire or agree with someone else to do something which, if actually carried out, would be a violation of (Section 841(a)(1)). (Section 841(a)(1) makes it a crime for anyone to knowingly possess cocaine with intent to distribute it.)

So, under the law, a "conspiracy" is an agreement or a kind of "partnership in criminal purposes" in which each member becomes the agent or partner of every other member.

In order to establish a conspiracy offense it is not necessary for the Government to prove that all of the people named in the indictment were members of the scheme, or that those who were members had entered into any formal type of agreement. Also, because the essence of a conspiracy offense is the making of the scheme itself, it is not necessary for the Government to prove that the conspirators actually succeeded in accomplishing their unlawful plan.

What the evidence in the case must show beyond a reasonable doubt is:

First: That two or more persons in some way or manner, came to a mutual understanding to try to accomplish a common and unlawful plan, as charged in the indictment; and

Second: That each Defendant, knowing the unlawful purpose of the plan, willfully joined in it.

If a Defendant had a general understanding of the unlawful purpose of the plan and knowingly and willfully joins in that plan on one occasion, that is sufficient to convict that him of conspiracy. However, if a Defendant had no knowledge of a conspiracy, but happened to act in a way which advances some purpose of the conspiracy, a Defendant does not thereby become a conspirator.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction No. 8 (modified) (1997).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 17

CONSPIRACY -- MEMBERSHIP

Though a Defendant did not have to know all the details of conspiracy to be a member of the conspiracy, before you the jury may find that he became a member of the charged conspiracy, the evidence in the case must show beyond a reasonable doubt that a Defendant knew the general purpose or goal of the conspiracy and deliberately entered into the conspiracy intending, in some way, to accomplish the goal or purpose by his action.

Mere similarity of conduct between a Defendant and other members of the conspiracy or even knowing about criminal conduct does not, of itself, make him a member of the conspiracy or a conspirator.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction No. 8, (1997); Devitt & Blackmar, § 31.05 (1992) (modified); United States v. Newton, 44 F.3d 913 (11th Cir. 1995).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 18

MERE PRESENCE

You must not infer that a Defendant is guilty of participating in the conspiracy merely from the fact that he was present at the time the conspiracy was ongoing and had knowledge of the conspiracy.

Authority: 1 L. Sand, et al., Modern Federal Jury Instructions - Instruction #6-3

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 19

MERE ASSOCIATION

You must not infer that a Defendant is guilty of participating in the conspiracy merely from the fact that he associated with persons who were part of the conspiracy or assembled with members of the conspiracy to discuss common aims and interests.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction No. 8 (last paragraph) (1997); 1 L. Sand, et al., Modern Federal Jury Instructions - Instruction #6-3

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 20

USE, PURCHASE, POSSESSION AND TRANSFER OF ILLEGAL DRUGS

You must not find that a Defendant is guilty of participating in the conspiracy merely from the fact he used “marijuana”, purchased or was given “marijuana” or any other controlled substance by a Co-Defendant, or occasionally transferred “marijuana” to other individuals in a social setting.

Authority: United States v. Dekle, 165 F.3d 826 (11th Cir. 1999); United States v. Brown, 872 F.2d 385 (11th Cir. 1989); United States v. Hardy, 895 F.2d 1331 (11th Cir. 1990).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 21

DUTY TO DELIBERATE

Any verdict you reach in the jury room, whether guilty or not guilty, must be unanimous. In other words, to return a verdict, you must all agree. Your deliberations will be secret; you will never have to explain your verdict to anyone.

It is your duty as jurors to discuss the case with one another in an effort to reach agreement if you can do so. Each of you must decide the case for yourself, but only after full consideration of the evidence with the other members of the jury. While you are discussing the case do not hesitate to re-examine your own opinion and change your mind if you become convinced that you were wrong. But do not give up your honest beliefs solely because the others think differently or merely to get the case over with.

Remember, that in a very real way, you are judges -- judges of the facts. Your only interest is to seek the truth from the evidence in the case.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Basic Instruction No. 11 (1997).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 22

NO BURDEN TO PRESENT EVIDENCE

As stated before, the law never imposes upon a Defendant in a criminal case the burden or duty of calling any witnesses or of producing any evidence. The prosecution has the burden at all times to produce evidence of the alleged charge, which convinces you of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt. If the prosecution fails to produce such proof beyond a reasonable doubt of any of the elements of any of the crimes alleged and charged, you must find each Defendant not guilty of that crime. A Defendant is under no obligation at any time to produce any evidence.

Authority: Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O'Malley, §15.14 (1992) (modified); United States v. Richardson, 764 F.2d 1514, 1529 (11th Cir.), cert. denied, sub.nom. Crespo - Diaz v. United States, 474 U.S. 952 (1985).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 23

EVIDENCE ADMITTED FOR LIMITED PURPOSE

In certain instances evidence may be admitted only for a particular purpose and not for all purposes. For the limited purpose for which such evidence has been received you may give it such weight as you feel it deserves. You may not, however, use this evidence for any other purpose.

Authority: Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O'Malley, §11.09 (modified).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 24

LESS SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE

If a party offers weaker or less satisfactory evidence when stronger and more satisfactory evidence could have been produced at trial, you may, but are not required to consider this fact in your deliberations.

You must remember, however, that a Defendant is not obligated to produce any evidence or to call any witnesses.

Authority: Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O'Malley, §14.14.

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 25

NUMBER OF WITNESSES

Your decision on the facts of this case should not be determined by the number of witnesses testifying for or against a party. You should consider all the facts and circumstances in evidence to determine which of the witnesses you choose to believe or not believe. You may find that the testimony of a smaller number of witnesses on one side is more credible than the testimony of a greater number of witnesses on the other side.

At all times, the burden of proof remains on the government to present proof beyond a reasonable doubt.

Authority: Federal Jury Practice and Instructions, Devitt, Blackmar, Wolff and O'Malley, §14.16 (modified).

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 26

LAW ENFORCEMENT WITNESSES

You have heard the testimony of several law enforcement officials. The fact that a witness may be employed by the federal government as a law enforcement official does not mean that his or her testimony is necessarily deserving of more or less consideration or greater or lesser weight than that of an ordinary witness.

At the same time, it is quite legitimate for the defense counsel to try to attack the credibility of a law enforcement witness on the grounds that his or her testimony may be colored by a personal or professional interest in the outcome of the case.

It is your decision, after reviewing all the evidence, whether to accept the testimony of the law enforcement witness and to give to that testimony whatever weight, if any, you find it deserves.

DEFENDANTS COLEMAN AND JONES' REQUESTED JURY INSTRUCTION NO. 27

CHARACTER EVIDENCE

Some Defendants have offered evidence of his traits of good character, and such evidence may give rise to a reasonable doubt.

Where a Defendant has offered testimony that he is an honest and law-abiding citizen, the jury should consider that testimony, along with all the other evidence, in deciding whether the Government has proved beyond a reasonable doubt that a Defendant committed the crime charged.

Authority: Eleventh Circuit Pattern Jury Instructions Criminal, Special Instruction No. 11 (1997).

Respectfully Submitted,

/s/Joe M. Reed
Attorney for Santo Coleman

/s/ Rodney Caffey
Attorney for Harry Jones

/s/ Tiffany McCord
Attorney for Harry Jones

Certificate of Service

I hereby certify that the foregoing was filed with the Clerk of the Court and that notice will be sent by the Clerk to the Honorable Terry Moorer, Assistant United States Attorney, P.O. Box 197, Montgomery, AL 36101 by electronic mail this 20th day of November, 2006.

/s/ Joe M. Reed
Joe M. Reed